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NOTES ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF NA-KHI WORDS

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Orthography	*Description*	*As in*
a	low back vowel	father
ă	same as above, short	Germ. *hat*
'a	low back vowel, with laryngeal constriction like Arabic *'asin*	
ä	mid front vowel	Fr. *seize*
aw	half-low back vowel, rounded	awe
b	voiced bilabial stop, lenis	be
bb	voiced bilabial stop, fortis, long (the vowel after bb, dd, ff, gg, ll, and nn is always short, as compared with that after an initial denoted by single b, d, etc.)	
bp	unaspirated voiceless bilabial stop, fortis	
ch	unaspirated voiceless alveolar affricate	
ch'	aspirated voiceless alveolar affricate	
d	voiced dental stop, lenis	day
dd	voiced dental stop, fortis, long	
ds'	aspirated voiceless dental affricate, lenis	
dt	voiceless dental stop, fortis	
dz	voiced dental affricate	adze
e	half-high front vowel (slightly higher than ă)	egg
ĕr	retroflexed mid central vowel, with a slight pharyngeal constriction	
erh	(orthography for Chinese loan words, with same phonetic value as ĕr)	
ff	voiceless labio-dental fricative, fortis, long	
g	voiced velar stop, lenis	go
gg	voiced velar stop, fortis, long	
gh	voiced uvular (or pharyngeal) fricative, like Fr. r *grasseyé* or the Arabic *ghain*	
gk	voiceless velar stop, fortis	
h	voiceless glottal fricative	hat
i	high front vowel	police
ĭ	high front vowel, slightly centralized	
k'	aspirated voiceless velar stop, fortis	
kh	voiceless velar fricative	Germ. *ach.*
kh	voiceless palatal fricative	Germ. *ich.*
l	voiced lateral continuant	low
ll	voiced lateral continuant, fortis, long	
lv	initial l plus syllabic v	
m	bilabial nasal, independent initial or combined with b to form the cluster mb	mother

[p.xix] [p.xviii is blank]

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Orthography	*Description*	*As in*
n	dental nasal, independent initial or combined with d and dz to form the clusters nd and ndz	no
n̲	(letter to indicate nasalization of the preceding vowel)	
ng	velar nasal, independent initial or combined with g to form the cluster ngg (simplified into ng in the text)	long
nn	dental nasal, fortis, long	
nv	nasalized syllabic v	
ō	half-high back vowel, rounded	Germ. *Sohn*
ö	half-high front vowel, rounded	Germ. *Söhne*
ou	back rounded diphthong	no
p'	aspirated voiceless bilabial stop, fortis	
r	(see ĕr)	
s	voiceless dental fricative, fortis	sister
ss	voiceless dental fricative, extra fortis, long	
sh	voiceless alveolar fricative	show
sz	voiced dental fricative, fortis, long (syllable or followed by ĕr)	
t'	aspirated voiceless dental stop, fortis	
ts	unaspirated voiceless dental affricate	
ts'	aspirated voiceless dental affricate, fortis	
u	high back vowel, rounded	rude
ŭ	same as u, but less rounded and short	
ü	high front vowel, rounded (but back unrounded after gh)	Fr. *su*
uə	(after labials only) diphthong consisting of high back vowel, unrounded, followed by mid back vowel	
v	voiced labio-dental fricative, used in syllabic position after g, gk, k', d, dt, t' and l	
w	voiced bilabial continuant	way
wúa	special syllable, with prominence on "u" and value of "a" centralized	
wuà	same, with prominence on "a"	
y	voiced palatal continuant	yes
zh	voiced alveolar fricative	Fr. *je*

TONES

Superscript	*Description*
a^1	low-falling
a^2	middle-level
a^3	high-short
a^4	high-rising

The fourth tone occurs only in words borrowed from the Chinese or Tibetan languages.